## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BESSETT. PROPERTIES AND EDITOR.

MANAGE N. W. COUNTS OF HARRAU AND PULTON ST

THE DAIL Y HERALD, 3 resis per copy. If per annual THE WEEKLY HERALD, seery Saturday, at 6% cents, or 85 per annual; the European edition, 54 per annual; the European edition, 54 per annual part of Great Britain, or 26 to any part of the Continent achieve metals.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King CRARMING MEBLO'S GARDER, Broadway-Jooko-LES ASERIAS

BOWERT THEATER, Bevery-Burns van Hunyen, on BURTON'S THEATER, Chamters street-THE WINTER'S BADRA BEEND'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Mases AND

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Swedway- Love and Money-BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Watan Queen

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 445 Broadway-Ethiopian Pan-DOCLEYS BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 536 Broad-AGADRMY HALL, 063 Broadway -PANORANIC PICTURE

Sew York, Friday, secreary 15, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

on eleck to-merrow merning.

steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, will this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

So European mails will close in this sity at half-pas

The Emand (printed in English and French) will be sed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies wesppers, sixpence. criptions and advertisements for any edition of

the New York Heusen will be received at the following k European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

- dc. 5 Place de la Bourse do. 7 Rumferd street. John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. contents of the European edition of the HERAL the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

Up to 11 o'clock last night the steamship Canada. from Liverpool, had not made her appearance at Halifax.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall, with a full complement of passengers and more than a million of dollars in some from California. She also brings interesting news from Australia, the Fejee Islands, the South Pacific and New Granada. Our Australian advices are dated Sydney Nov. 14, and Melbourne Nov. 20. In the Sydney Legislature the question of steam postal communication with Europe, by way of Panama, was under consideration. The gold mines continued to yield largely. The price of gold at Melbourne had declined 6d. per oz., being quoted at £3 14s 6d. The banks placed the rate of exchanges with England at par on the 19th of No vember. The closing price of flour on the 17th of November at Geelong was £49 to £50 per ton for Chilian. Business there was rapidly improving At Adelaide flour was rising in price on the 13th of November, and is quoted at £55 a £60.

Our New Granada files are dated at Aspinwall and Panama on 5th inst. The Isthmus was perfectly healthy, the railroad in excellent order, trade in proving, and the weather warm. A force of militia had marched to the province of Lavilla to onell one of the ordinary periodical insurrections. A riot had occurred at Aspinwall between the native residents and emigrants from Jamaice. It looked serious for a time, but was subduct without loss of life or pro perty. In other respects the accounts are cheering. The news from the Feice Islands is interesting We learn that the United States sloop-of-war John Adams, during her recent cruise under Commander

Boutwell, had punished the perverse conduct and daily cruelties of the inhabitants by bembarding and burning five of their principal towns. After this a treaty was concluded between Tiu Viti, the Fejec King, and Commander Boutwell.

The Feejee Islands form a group in the South Pacific ocean, east of the New Hebrides, between latitude 15 degrees 30 minutes, and 19 degrees 30 minutes south, and longitude 177 degrees east and 17 degrees west. The entire group comprises altogether 154 islands, 65 of which are inhabited. They are the Eastern and Asana groups, the latter fo

the west side of the archipelago. There are numerous spacious ontlets or passages to and from the central space, enclosed by the group, known as the Goro Sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Vit. Levn and Paoo (Paou) or Sandalwood Islands Among the others may be mentioned Vuna, Kand. boo, Ovolau, Bau or Ambow, Muthuatu and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous They each contain from 5.000 to 13,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are mere islets. The Feejees are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, excepting at Savu-Savu, on the south shore of the large island of Paoo. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand feet. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. The soil consists of a deep yellowish loam, with a large portion of decayed vegetable matter, which, aided by a fine climate, and abundance of water, is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocoa, sbaddocks, papaw apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other fruits peculiar to the islands. The chief food of the inhabitants is the yam, of which they have five or six varieties. Sugar cane, turmeric and tobacco are also cultivated. Sandalwood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid. Ac cording to a statemene made by the horticulturist to the United States Exploring Expedition, turnips radish and mustard seed, after being sown twenty four hours, the cotyledon leaves were above the sur, face. In four weeks from the time of planting radishes and lettuce were fit for use, and in five weeks, marrowfat peas. The climate is agree able and bealthiful. The mean temperature of Ovolan, one of the most beautiful islands of the group, about eight miles long by seven broad, dur ing the six weeks that the observatory of the United States Exploring Expedition was established there was 77 degrees 81 minutes. The barometer stood at 30-126 inches. The lowest temperature was 63 degrees; the highest, 16 degrees. The inhabitants of these islands are a barbarous and savage race. remarkable for cruelty, deceit and cowardice. They are also extremly covetous and addicted to lying. He man sacrifices are frequent among them, and cannibuilsm is common. The Feeteeans are ruled by chiefs to whom great deference is paid, and who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the Chie of Ambow, who has recently assumed the title of Tui Viti, King of the Feejecans. The missionaries have made great progress in the windward group. The towns of the islands are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time. The population

From the South Pacific we have news dated at Callao January 26, and Valparaiso January 16. Chile was tranquil, and the local improvements were progressing. Trade at Valparaiso was active. The city had been visited by an extensive fire on Christmas day. It occurred near the San Francisco-church. Water was scarce, and the houses being frame buildings mostly, the flames made rapid progress. The cautains of ships of war-English French and American -sent men on shore, promptly and generously to sid in checking the flames. Ten

of the islands is estimated at 133,000.

or twelve houses were destroyed, and five or six lives of foreign seamen or citizens, who exposed themselves to danger, were lost The news from Ecuador is unimportant Castilla and his party were in danger in Peru

Files of St. Domingo papers of the 8th ult. contain the official announcement made by Vice President Mota of the victory obtained over the Haytiens with the joint protest made by the Cousnls of Franc and England, at Port an Prince, in which they con demn the invasion of Dominica by Soulouque

The steamship Quaker City arrived at this port esterday, with Havana dates up to the 9th inst-one day later than previous advices. Constant rainy weather had ruined the sugar crop. The Havana people were amusing themselves with masked balls and other seasonable amusements.

The affairs of Kansas occupied the attention of both houses of Congress festerday. In the Senate Mr. Wilson's resolution calling on the President for all information respecting the troubles in Kansas affecting the freedom of elections, was taken up and briefly discussed; but the subject was passed over without any action being taken upon it. In the House, after some opposition from the black republicans, the President's Kansas message was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Giddings and his confederates wished it to go to the Committee on Territories. There is evidently a disinclination on the part of the conservative memhers to touch this topic. It must, however, be settled sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Gov. Shannon is in Washington by direction of the President, and it is reported that the recent disturbances in the Territory have been more serious than represented. Both houses adjourned till

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Sickles intro. duced a bill for the regulation and control of the new Central Park. We give this document, together with the speech of Mr. Sickies in its support, on the eighth page of to-day's paper. A bill was also introduced restricting the Board of Supervisors of New York in the expenditure of money, and giving the Mayor the veto power over the action of the Board. The Assembly was occupied in discussing general orders, but nothing of interest transpired. Anthony Kennedy was yesterday elected to the United States Senate by the Know Nothings of the Maryland Legislature. He takes the place of the Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1857.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last even ing, but transacted no business of special im-

The new House of Industry which has been erect. ed at the Five points, in this city, was dedicated yes terday with all the ceremonies usual on such occasions. There were prayers, hymn singing, addresses by reverend divines, and the customary appeal for

published in the papers, to repair to Iowa City, on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing a black republican party, to make common cause with similar organizations in other States.

We are still without tidings of the Pacific. The teamship Quaker City has been chartered to take her place in the Collins line. She will leave at noon to-morrow for Liverpool. It is understood that she will not, in order to avoid the ice, go north of latitude 43, until after passing the Banks of New-

The cotton market was again active and firmer esterday, with sales of between 5.000 and 6.000 ales, based upon middling uplands at 10 c. a 10 c., and Mobile and New Orleans do., at 10 c. a lule. The following table gives the whole advance in the price of cotton since the receipt of the peace rumors from Europe by the steamer Arabia, on the - N. ORLEANS & MORUE-

Flour was dull, and especially common grades of State, which were sold as low as \$7 371; medium to good extras of Southern and Western were steady, without change of moment in prices. Missouri prime white wheat was sold at \$2 10 a \$2 12. and red Tennessee at \$1 90. Corn was lower, with sales of all kinds of white and yellow at 75c. a 82c., closing dall. Pork was irregular, with sales of mess at \$15 75 a \$16. Sugars were more active. The sale: footed up 1,200 boxes-about 500 hhds. New Orleans and Cube, and about 200 do. Molado, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm and more active. The sales comprised a cargo of 3,900 bags New York now to be 750,000, the additional of Rio, to arrive, and a cargo of 2,800 bags St. Domingo, on the spot, with other lots, particulars of

## Congress-The House Committees and the

which are given in another column. Freights to

English ports were firm. To Liverpool, cotton was

taken at 9-32d.; 20,000 bushels grain at 71d., and

2,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. To the Continent, rates

House Printing. Mr. Speaker Banks, in the appointment of the House committees, has been true to the Giddings platform, upon which he was nominated for the office. The black republican caucus, under which Mr. Banks was made their candidate, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Giddings, declaring substantially that the party would support no man for Speaker who was not pledged to give the anti-slavery sentiment the ascendency in the organization of the standing committees. Mr. Banks has fulfilled this condition and the expectations of his partisans, and they are satisfied. His arrangement is that which, two months ago, we foreshadowed would be required of him in the faithful execution of the Giddings platform. The anti-slavery element is the governing power of the House commit-

The Speaker, for example, has framed the Committee on Elections in favor of Governor Reeder, nolens volens, as the rightful delegate from Kansas; the Committee on Territories, of the right stripe for the Wilmot provise; the Committee on the District of Columbia, qualified at a moment's notice to report a bill for the abolition of slavery in said District; a Judiciary Committee itching for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and so on to the end of the chapter. Thus organized, we are prepared either for a bill to repeal the Kansas-Nebraska law, or a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, or a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as the first report from these standing committees, though we suspect that the Committee on Territories will open the ball according to the extremest "higher law " doctrine of that veteran abolition apos-

tle, father Joshua R. Glddings. There was a bitch, however, in the Seward machinery upon the matter of the House printer. The brethren of the Northwest expected their fidelity to Mr. Banks to be rewarded by the faithful adhesion of the brethren of the East to Mr. Follett, of Ohio. especially as there was associated with him as copartner for the prize, Mr. Schouler, now of Cincinnati, but formerly of Boston. But there was no enthusiasm in the camp in behalf of Mr. Follett. although he occupied the same vantage ground as Mr. Banks, in being one part Know Nothing and three parts abolitionist. An antiadministration hard shell democrat, Mr. Wendell by name, (formerly of the firm of Wendell & Van Benthuysen, of Albany, and some years aco printer to both houses of Congress by con-

tract,) was carried, by the help of Southern !

Know Nothing votes, triumphantly over the bead of Mr. Follett, as printer of the House for this Thirty-fourth Congress.

The most curious feature of this election for printer, however, was the absolute ignoring by all parties, of the claims of the American Organ at Washington. Neither of its editors, from the beginning to the end, received a solitary vote; and the paper was established, too, on purpose to do the printing for this ungrateful House of Representatives. All last summer till the first hard frost it supported the "South American" platform, against Seward, and against Wilson and the Northern abolition Know Nothings, and did all that it could be expected to do to carry the State of Virginia upon the merits of the "twelfth section;" and vet not a single Southern Know Nothing voted to give it the Congress printing! On the other hand, ever since the first hard frost of this long and cruel winter, this Washington Organ has ignored the "twelfth section" and the nigger question as a test of brotherhood, and has done more than could have been expected in behalf of the Seward and Wilson Know Nothings of the North, and yet not one of the ungrateful pack has felt himself obligated in voting for House printer, to vote for the Organ. And this, we suspect, will be the last of this Simon Pure American journal, established upon an erroneous expectation of the public plunder, for the high and mighty purpose of reforming and regenerating the politics and the government of the United States! Thus endeth the third lesson.

OUR NEW PARK-WHAT IT WILL COST, AND How It is to BE PAID FOR.—We publish elsewhere an act-introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sickles-in relation to the government of the Central Park. The act, which was drawn by Mr. Dillon, late Counsel to the Corporation, is clear and comprehensive. It ought to pass. It provides that the government of the park shall be in the hands of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and serve during five years. They shall not receive any compensation for their services, nor be interested in any contract for work to be done on the Park. One hundred thousand dollars per annum are to be placed in their hands for the mprovement of the park, and they are to make an annual report of all their doings to the Board of Aldermen. The act also provides for the borrowing of the money for the improvement fund.

When this act shall have passed the Legis lature, and receive the executive sanction, we trust the Mayor-who we are glad to say is a firm friend of the park--will lose no time in appointing the commissioners; and it is to be hoped that he will appoint energetic, active and able men, who will push on the work in-stead of delaying it. If the new manission-ers imitate the learned punding who took nearly three years to find out what the land was worth, we shall not have a park before the vear 1956.

As there is now a fair prospect that the park will not be curtailed in its dimensions, as fixed by the act of 1853, it may be well enough to count the cost, which has been terribly overrated by some of its enemies.

The awards in payment of the lands taken for the Central park are payable partly by an assessment upon the lands adjoining or near it, benefitted, and the balance by the city. The amount payable by the city is \$2,867,000. This amount is raised by the issue of a 5 per cent stock, payable in forty-five years. The annual interest will be \$143,350, which is \$2 20 upon the \$100. The annual ordinary taxation being \$6,500,000, a citizen now paying \$100 a year in taxes, (which will represent a capital of nearly \$20,000, the taxes being laid upon a low valuation.) will pay \$102 21. Considering the population of the city of tax will be, per capita, every year, 19 cents for each individual.

This gives us the cost of the land; and then comes to be considered the cost of its improvement. No plan can be projected for its improvement the annual interest whereof shall exceed \$100,000. It may be completed for much less. It cannot, in any event, exceed it. This sum cannot be expended, say for years to come. A portion of it only can be expended from year to year, and of course the supposed annual taxation will be proportionally decreased. Looking to the time when it all will be expended, then the annual addition to the taxation will be \$243,350-say \$250,000which is \$3 upon the \$100 of taxation. Supposing the annual taxation to be \$6,500,000. then a citizen paying \$100 in taxes will pay in addition \$3, or in the whole \$103, for which he will have the park in its fullest developement. Per capita-supposing the population to remain at 750,000-the tax upon each individual will be 30 cents a year. These amounts will diminish with the increase of the population and of the amount of taxable property. So great and beneficial a project was never carried out at so cheap an expense. Country seats, at the end of five years, will be at a discount. Every individual will have his country seat here at thirty cents a year, and we shall see in the vicinity of the Central park some of the most splendid private residences in the

CANADIAN POLITICS.-It is understood that the Canadian Parliament meets at Toronto to-day. This will be the first meeting at Toronto since the removal to Quebec, four years ago. It will probably be the first of a series of permanent sessions at the old capital of the Upper Province. One of the questions which will early engage the attention of Parliament will be the final settlement of this seat of government matter; it is not to be doubted but the Upper Canadians will settle it in their own way. Toronto is evidently a city of more promise, activity and go-ahead spirit than Quebec, and hitherto these qualities have been considered by the Canadians quite as essential as a central location for the seat of government. Should the rossibility of a war with this country be considered, Quebec, being a fortified place, would possess advantages over Toronto, which was once taken, and might be again; but pence and trade being the probable destiny of our neighbors and ourselves, the arguments in favor of Toronto will probably prevail.

Connected with this question will be another, growing out of similar causes, and relating to the representation in Parliament. Upper or Western Canada is far surpassing the lower or eastern province in wealth, progrees and population: yet the representation is the same. The same rule applies to the two provinces as we have adopted for the repre-

entation of the several States in the Senate; but the provinces have no such corrective as the representation of the House affords us. It is now proposed to assimilate entirely the government of the province to that of the United States, by making the Legislative Council (or Senate) elective, the members to be chosen by the municipal councils, and by graduating the representation in the Assembly according to population. It may be expected that Lower Canada will oppose this; but it seems likely that the Upper Canadians, who have far more numbers, and energy and wealth than their neighbors, will carry their point.

Whether the victory will be purchased by concession of separate schools to the Roman Catholics of the lower province, will soon be seen. Hitherto Lower Canada has been as thorough a theocracy as the old colony of the Massachusetts Bay or Geneva ever were; and no doubt the priests will fight valiantly-as they did here-against the introduction of the Bible into common schools. They are not sure of carrying their flock with them. In parts of Upper Canada, the Catholic priests have set up separate schools; but under equal circumstances, the children of Catholic parents seem to prefer the common schools, Bible and all. How often men fight for " fruitless crowns!"

There is a hope for the Catholic clergy, arising out of the prospect of the final onslaught being made this session on the lands of the Protestant clergy of Upper Canada. Possibly the priests of all sects may unite against the laity; and, like the three thousand clergy men of New England, may call down the vengeance of Almighty God on the impious men who want to make them live by their trade like other people.

MORE LEGISLATION FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK-SALE OF THE STATE ARBENAL-Mr. Crocker, of Washington county, has introduced a bill in the Assembly providing for the sale of the State Arsenal in this city, situate between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, Sixtysecond and Sixty-fourth streets. Mr. Crocker purposes to remove the State Arsenal to a small place in Oneida county, called "Modern Rome" by the natives. The Arsenal is to be sold for not less than two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which sum is to be divided up into nice little jobs in various parts of the State.

Now, this bill ought not to pass. The city of New York is willing to pay more than half the State tax and put up with less than onesixth of the representation; but the city prays in return, that the Assembly will let it alone. The laws of the State in relation to the city, make a big octavo volume altogether too heavy for us to lift comfortably. Many of the laws are mysterious and contradictory, and some have been forced upon us through the petty envy and jealousy which some country politicians feel towards this great city, which should be their boast and their pride. We hope that the New York city members will earnestly and unanimously oppose the sale of the Arsenal, unless the bill is so amended as to provide for the erection of a new one within the city limits. The interests of the city demand that we should have the State Arsenal. It contains artillery and small arms sufficient to equip lifty to one hundred thousand men, and it has been kept in the highest state of efficiency. Riots or invasions are calamities which might occur at any moment, and to meet them we might need artillery. We thank heaven that we have heretofore been preserved from such necessity; but we should still be prepared for it if it ever should come. The idea of removing the State Arsenal from the city of New York to a small town in the interior of the State is absurd, and the proposal to do so can only be accounted for by the supposition that somebody wants a fat job. The State finances are in a desperate condition, and the ingenuity of spoilsmen is taxed to the utmost to get a finger in the public crib.

The Arsenal stands within the grounds appropriated for the Central park. We do not know that it would be any great harm to let it remain there; but if it is to be removed, let us have it a little nearer than Oneida county. There is plenty of room for it this side of Harlem bridge.

As a little sop for the metropolis, the bill appropriates one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of an armory in this city. Now, Webster defines an armory as a place or building in which arms are manufactured, while an arsenal is a repository or magazine of arms or military stores. Does Mr. Crocker purpose that the State shall go into the manufacture of small arms, when it owns a sufficient quantity to equip every man capable of bearing arms in its territory? Such cannot be the intention of the bill, yet that is what it means in English. We do not want a State Armory a more than we want a State tailor's shop, but we do want an Arsenal; and we again call up on the city members to oppose the bill. They can defeat it if they are unanimous in opposi-

A CREDITABLE MOVEMENT .- In the report .: the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature on the 11th, we find the following interesting

The Speaker laid before the House the following com-

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from Governor Wise:

To the Senate, &c.: Gentlemen—I take pleasure in communications from the accompanying correspondence of the Executive with Mr. Lewis W. Washington. Through me, he presents the sizes of the birth place of the Father of his Cauntry, and of the home and the graves of his progenitors in America. To the Father of his Cauntry, and of the home and the graves of his progenitors in America. To the Father of Virginia in perpetaity, on condition solely that the State shall cause these places to be permanently enclosed by an iron Bence, based on stone foundation, and shall mark the same by suitable and modest, though substantial tablets, to commemorate for the rising generations these notable spots. I reconsument that provision be made by law to accept the grant on the condition if prescribes. The vault is decayed and needs repairs; the cirth place will require a porter's losing, the house having been based many years ago, and the grounds will require for the measure about 120 feet of tence as proposed, which will cost about five dollars per foot. An appropriation of two thousand dollars will thimately be required to comply with the condition. With the highest respect, HENRY A. WISE.

To the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia.—Size—As helr at law of the late Geo. C. Washington, formerly of Westmoreland county, via., (hat of Maryland, who hold the Wakefield estate, in said Westmoreland county, to a certain John Gray, October 12, 1813, making a servation in condition of saise as per record of Westmoreland county, via., (hat of Maryland, who had the Wakefield estate, in said Westmoreland county, to a derivation of which formerly sloed the house in which General Washington was born, together with the family burying ground and want, containing about twenty feet square, in which are interred the remains of the family burying ground and want, containing about twenty feet square, in which are interred the remains of the family burying ground a

LEWIS WASHINGTON.
The reply of the Governor, dated at the executive de artment, Richmond, Feb. 8, 1856, is as follows:— To Lovie W. Washington, Esq.—Dear Smi.—I have re-ceived yours of this day, and make due asknowledgment to the heir of the birth place of the rather of his Coun-

try, and of the home and graves of his progenitors in

try, and of the home and graves of his progentors in America.

This precious present to the State of the childhood's playground of him whose theatre of action was the continent, and whose deeds of mankood were, in peace and in war, the highest examples of human wisdem and virtue to all mankind, cannot but be affecting to very Virginian. No enlogy can measure the meed of his merit, no menument can reach the height of his exaltation—the duration of his fame; but we may keep sarred the earthly spot where his existence began, and point our children to the place of his cradic. Tirginia will hellow the spot, and as far as her Executive can act, he accepts the noble tender as one worthy of Washington; and he will inform the two houses of the Genwal Assembly, in order that they may make provision by law for accepting the grant on its own plous condition. I am proud, sir, to be the instrument of this gift to the Commonwealth, and am, most gratefully, yours, &c.,

Referred to a select committee.

Referred to a select committee

We are glad to know that the sacred spot where the Father of his Country first saw the light has become public property. Every citizen of Virginia must be proud to know that he owns part of the birthplace of George Washington. We hope now, that the national government or the State of Virginia will purchase Mount Vernon. The residence of Wash ington ought to be considered as a sort of American Mecca, to which the friends of those principles which he fought for and bequeathed might come as pilgrims, from all parts of the world.

SOMETHING TO BE DONE FOR THE STREETS, AT LAST.-We are happy to say that the Board of Councilmen has passed to a third reading the ordinance appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in removing the ice and snow from the principal streets. The ordinance comes up to-night for the question on its final passage, and we have no doubt that it will be adopted, and that the Aldermen will concur. We may then see the pavement of Broadway again. Notwithstanding Judge Ca pron's assurance to the contrary, we perceive that there is "balm in Gilead," and that the Councilmen evince a disposition to do something practically good for this long suffering and much abused city. Those who have been instrumental in carrying the matter through will have the thanks of many sufferers.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

NON-ABRIVAL OF THE CANADA-NO TIDINGS OF THE

PACIFIC. HALWAY, Feb. 14-11 P. M. The expected steamer Canada has not appeared at this ort, and no tidings have been received here of the miss

Our Special Despatches from Washington.
JUDGE BROCHUS, OF NEW MEXICO, IN TROUBLE—AR
RIVAL OF GOVERNOR SHANNON—THE NAVAL AP-

POINTMENTS, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1856. Mr Cushing, the resolutions of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, asking for the removal of the Hen. Perry E. Brochus, one of the United States Judges for said Te ritory. The protracted absence of Judge B. from the Ter ritory is stated as the cause.

Governor Shannon was telegraphed at his residence in

Ohio, by President Pierce, to appear in Washington with out delay. In obedience to this despatch, the Covernor is now here. His nomination has not yet been called up in the Senate.

Why is the nomination of the Postmaster at New Orleans kept back?

The reference to day of the President's Kansas message to the Committee of the Whole, instead offthe Committee on Territories, is regarded as a blow at agitation, and speaks well for the conservatism of Congress. There is Judge Douglas appeared in the House to-day, looking uite well, but much reduced. great pressure on the committees for clerkships

The Senate will certainly refuse to confirm the new na val appointments, and will repeal the efficiency act. The Americans here who will attend the Philadelphi Convention will advocate the postponement of any nomi

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1856. The annual report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey was laid before the Senate.

OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA Mr. WHIER, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill providing

Board was resumed.

Mr. BUHLER, (dem.) of S. C., considered the Board as one of the most odious tribunals ever instituted in this or any other country.

The debate involved in effect the repeal of the law under hich the Board seted. Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1856. Mr. Liverien, (dem.) of Va., was appointed a memser of the Committee of Ways and Means, in place of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, excused from service thereon-

CONTESTED STATS-THE INTERPREDICTION FROM KANSAS. On motion of Mr. Coss, (dem.) of Ga., the President' annual message and the accompanying documents were referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the

Mr. FIGRENCE, (dem.) of Pa., presented a memorial from A. H. Reeder, contesting the seat of J. S. Whitfield as de legate from Kaneas. Mr. Florence said he had arrived at no conclusion relative to its declaration, but should make up his mind from the evidence which may be presented The memorial was rend:-It states that the pretend ed election of Mr. Whitfield, in October last, is absolutely void, being without valid law or well qualified votes to support it, and that he was elected by non-residents and The memorial, together with others contesting the sects

of Mesers. Allen, of Illimois; Galligos, of New Mexico, and Eastle, of Louisiana, were reterred to the Committee on Rections.

THE President's special message in regard to Kansas

The President's special message in regard to kaness was taken up.

Mr. Housnox, (dem.) of Ala., moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Gipmans, (black rep.) of Ohio, appealed to the friends of humanity to send it to the Committee on Territories, as it was necessary to legislate at the earliest possible moment, in order to avert the dangers threatening the people of the Territory, and prevent them being butchered by the iederal troops.

Mr. Dunx, (black rep.) of ind., thought the Judiclary Committee the proper reference. He protested against the beyonet being presented against his brethren in kaness.

the bayonet being presented against his brethren in Kansas.

Mesure. One and others contended, as to the various recommendations contained in the message, that the House could determine, after discussion, the proper re-ference of them.

Mr. Houston's motion prevailed, by three majority.

Adjourned to Moncay.

Ald for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14, 1856. Our City Council passed an ordinance last night, by sets of 19 to 10, to aid the Ohio and Mississippi Palirone Company, chiefly by commuting the interest on the six thousand dollar loan, [and the rent of their

finished in November, 1857.

wharf until 1861, on condition that the road shall be

The Buthle Irish Aid Convention

BUYFALO, Feb. 14, 1856. The Irish Emigrant Aid Convention re-ass morning, and were in session nearly the whole day. There were about ninety delegates present, eight more

The report of the Committee on Finance stated that there] are forty-eight millions of dollars in savings banks throughout the United States belonging to the

lrish population. The Finance Committee also reported in favor of the

The Finance Committee also reported in favor of the formation of a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing lands west of Canada, and selling the same to Irish settlers and emigrants for not more than temper cent on the first cost of the land. Adopted.

The Committee on Organization recommended the establishment of agencies at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and such places in Canada as the delegates designate, for the purpose of giving information and assistance to emigrants. Adopted.

A committee of five was appointed to prepore an ad-

A committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the United States and Canada. The Convention meets again to-morrow (Friday,) when

it will probably adjourn sine die.

United States Senator from Maryland.

BAITIMORE, Feb. 14, 1856.
Anthony Kennedy was to-day elected by our Legislature United States Semator from Maryland, in place of Hon. Thomas G. Pratt

> Later from Havana CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

The steamship Isahel, with Havana dates to the 10th inst., arrived here to-day. There is no political news of interest. The whole stock of sugar in Havanz and Matanas was not over twenty-live thousand boxes and two thou sand hogsheads. Rates were advancing.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1856. No. 61. Argument continued by Mr. Blair for plaintiff. No. 62. Richard C. Stockton, appellant, vs. James C. Ford. Submitted on record and printed arguments by ers. Reverdy, Johnson and Stockton for appellant, and by Mr. Duncan for the appelles.
No. 142. Wm. Stair, et al, plaintiffs, vs. Charles H.

Beaslee. Argument commenced by Mr. Griswold, for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Gilbert, for defendant.

From Buffalo.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED—THE WEATERR, ETC.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14, 1856. The passenger depot of the Central Railroad, on Erchange street, in this city, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. About half of the main building was burned, including the ticket office and baggage rooms. A large quantity of baggage was in the building, most of which was saved. The loss is unknown; supposed to be not

The thermometer here this morning indicates ten degrees below zero. The mails are very irregular, and will continue so to be till the weather moderates. Sentence of the Robbers of General Halsey.

Ringsburg and Henderson have just been sentenced to tine years and six months imprisonment in Clinton prison, for robbing General Halsey, at Saratoga Springs

Relief for Vessels in Distress. BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1886 The Board of Underwriters and merchants have signed memorial to be presented to Congress, praying that a

teamer may be despatched by government to the aid of vessels on the coast. Ship Canton in Distress.

CHARLISTON, Feb. 12, 1856.
The ship Canton, from New York for Rotterdam, forty five days out, was spoken off Charleston bar, with three feet of water in her hold and maintmast gone. She would not cross our bar; and, notwithstanding her condition, would try to reach Rotterdam.

Fire at Milwankie.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 14, 1836. A warehouse, owned by Messrs. Dickinson & Company, and occupied by W. B. Aivord, was burned last evening. The building was valued at \$8,000; maured for \$4,000. A large quantity of grain and other articles were consumed.

Death of an Ex-Mayor of Boston.

Bostox, Feb. 14, 1856.

Hon. Benj. Seaver, late Mayor of this city, died this Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah

SAVANARI, Feb. 12, 1856,
The United States mail steamship Knoxville, sixty
hours from New York, has arrived at this port, all well

Navigation of James Elver.

Balinonz, Feb. 14, 1856.

Richmond despatches of yesterday state that the rewas gradually giving away, but that, unless a warm rain talls very soon, navigation will not probably by resumed within ten days.

Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1856.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5'a, 84%; Reading
Railroad, 45%; Long Island Railroad, 45%; Morris Canal

15%; Pennsylvania Rai ylvania Raitrond, 44.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

RAITIMORE, Feb. 14, 1856. At our cattle market to-day, 700 head of beeves were offered, of which 160 were driven eastward. The rest sold at \$6 50 a \$9 75, net. The quality was inferior, Hogs scarce and firm at \$7 25 per 100 lbs.

Charleston, Feb. 12, 1856.
Cotton—Sales to-day of four thousand bales, at from the sales are driven.

New ORIEANS, Feb. 13, 1856.
Cotton quiet—Sales to-day, 6,500 bales; middling at

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY FOR LIVERPOOL.—The agents of the Collins line of steamers have chartered the steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, to take the place of the Pacific. She will go out on Saturday.

PAUL JULIEN and August Gockel give their last concert at Niblo's Saloon, this evening.

RICHMOND COUNTY Town Elections.—At the tewn elections in Richmond county, Staten Island, held on Tuesday ast, the 10th instant, the democrats elected a large ma ority of their candidates. In the town of Castleton their Supervisor, Christopher, had 202, and their Justice, P. Wolf, 502, majority over the black republican and Know Nothing candidates, and all the other democratic officers were elected by similarly emphatic majorities. In Westheld the democrats carried but a majority of their officers. In Northield the Know Nothings elected them Supervisor by but five majority. In Southfield no election was declared, as the ballot boxes were destroyed in a riot between the black republicans, know Nothings and democrats; but the democrats, nevertheless, claim a decided and indisputable majority in the whole county.

HON. GEORGE H. CAMPBELL.

The notice of the death or this gentleman in the Et Nicaraguense, contains some inaccuracies. Mr. Campbell was been near Pangor, Maine, about the year 1820, and was bred to the trade of a printer. He made his debut on the Boston press about ten or twelve years ago, and was employed as a reporter and assistant editor on the Daily Times, and other journals of that city. In 1849 he was one of a company of one hundred men who purchases the ship Edward Everett and sailed in her to California, where he studied law, and was appointed by Governor Bigler County Judge of Calaveras. He returned to the Bigler County Judge of Calareras. He returned to the Fast last summer, and was sent in November last as special bearer of despatches to our Minister at Nicaragua. He was there employed to make an official report of the mineral and spricultural resources, and while engaged in this duty he was eiged with congestive fever and died in the city of Granada, on the 15th instant. When Mr. Campbell left Now York he was in appendid physical condition, standing over six feet in height, with a figure of Apollo-like symmetry and Herculcan strength. He was an excellent specimen of the progressive American, and had all that physical unrest and rosming disposition naturals to New England people. He was an estimable gentleman, of wice information and fair education. At Granada he was one of our correspondents.

"The Rats of the Seine; or, The River Thieves of Paris." Den't had to got the NEW YORK MERCU-RY for Sunday next. Tale new, original and starting romanos will be commenced. Equal to Jungune Suc's best production.

A Thrilling Romance... "The Rate of the

Seine: or. The River Thieves of Paris," will be commenced in the NEW YORK MERCURY for Sunday, February 17. No reader of stories should fall to ready this splendid romance. How lightly falls the foot of Time, Indicate the state of the state

Ocanic set.

Ness mes Hill & Colby, 521 Broadway, have just received per steamplip Union, a large supply of deliar slippers, in all colors. A great reduction made in unit present stock of laules' imported boots and shoes.

Planos, Melodeous and Music.-Horac WATERS, agent for the best Besten and New York planos, is now reling at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior planos, melodeous and all kinds of musical merchan-dise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to se-cure great bargains was ever offered. Teachers and schools applied with the Waters' cubalogue of music at half price, Very large discounts to the trade. Music and catalogues sen;